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THE idea of the following work was suggested to me by Mr. Bingley's Animal Biography. While it was in the press a French work, termed *Jocquet*, fell into my hands, which has, in some degree, anticipated my purpose. As this, however, has not been, I believe, translated, and differs entirely in its details from mine, I launch the Apology; I hope, with a favourable breeze.

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COMMENDATORY VERSES

ADDRESSED TO THE AUTHOR OF THE APOLOGY.

Now, fair befall thee! entertaining storier,
P—e, O——y, T——k H——n, or M——r,
(For one of these I read thee in thy Persian)
Who madest me laugh, when freezing with a tertian.

That God, who better than the Gods of Phocis,
Egypt or Rome, deserves *apo*theosis,
Hanooman, the Gentoo's celestial ape,
Keep thee by island, continent or cape!
Wide be thy glory spread, from Thames to Congo,
Sounded by marmozet, baboon and pongo,
Through every realm, from sun-rise unto sun-down!

But thy best meed shall wait thee in thy London:
Gratis for thee shall ope the monkey's wicket,
Pidcock shall tender thee a daily ticket,

Unpaid for thee shall Jacko swing in air;
And beat the tabor or bestride the bear.

While *Quartos* open all their leaves, to see
A *Twelve* exalted to such dignity,
M——y for thee shall cook his choicest olio,
And place thee at his board, above a *folio*,
Smiling superior on *Octavo* feers,
Jerusalem M———n, or Jerusalem P—rs.

Thy monkeys shall outshine the devils of Callot;
Thee shall the *Travellers* choose without a ballot.
Thee for a clubsman M———, rich in *crores*,
Shall buy with all his elephants and boars;*
And thou, mid Indian captains, brown and brawney,
Spawn of three real ns, John, David, Pat, and Sawney,
Shalt lap Madeira wine and Mulligatawney.

T. K.

Printer's Devil.

* *Teque tibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis*

APOLOGY.

&c.

SAILOR MONKEYS.

If we were in possession of a journal kept on board the Ark, we should no doubt be much better informed of the habits of animals than we are; whether it be that the natural disposition of the beasts, like our own, developes itself more freely on shipboard, from the absence of those occupations and

amusements which give it an artificial colouring ashore, or whether it be simply that the peculiarities of the animal are only more discernible from his being brought into a closer contact with man. However this may be, the fact is, I think, undeniable, and I shall therefore begin my *Apology* with anecdotes of two sailor monkeys, intending to pursue my subject *per mare, per terras.*

The first of these sailed on board a frigate, and, though always in scrapes, was the favourite both of cabin and

ward-room, and indeed of every mess except the midshipmen's, being perhaps disliked by these young gentlemen, for the same reason that poor cousins (as a French author observes) are ill seen by us, to wit, for approaching them too nearly in nature.

This animal was distinguished, like the rest of his tribe, by a propensity to gratuitous mischief, and one of his principal amusements in fine weather was to possess himself of a plate, cup, or saucer, which he would break to pieces in the chains, and throw over-

board, watching the fragments descending through the water with infinite gratification. "This" (the reader will perhaps say) "any monkey might do;" but another of his exploits can hardly, I think, be paralleled by any fact in monkish history.

This monkey was well aware of there being a large store of apples in a locker, in the ward-room; but his thievish tricks were so well known, that he was excluded from all legitimate access to it. Under these circumstances, he provided himself with a piece of wadding,

and with this implement in one hand, and swinging himself from the stern gallery with the other, he broke a pane in the ward-room window with his wadding, and having carefully picked out the broken glass, introduced himself into the forbidden territory. Here, like the animal in the fable, he gorged himself so fully that he was unable to retreat. Being taken in the fact, he received the discipline of the rope's end, but derived little benefit from his chastisement.

The captain, who had also suffered

from his depredations, conceived the idea of a more effectual punishment; but this not only led to no reform, but was the cause of new and most ludicrous offence.

He was in the habit, it seems, of stealing preserved apricots; into which a quantity of manna was infused by the captain's order. The beast, who (as was expected) swallowed the bait, was considerably inconvenienced by the effects of his medicine, but found out a mode of remedy and revenge. He took possession of one of the quarter-

galleries, having observed to what purposes they were appropriated, kept his seat within for some hours, and was only dislodged by breaking down the bulk-head.

All these pranks, however provoking at the moment, seemed only to make him a greater favourite with the crew. The captain himself, who studied pug's happiness as much as the others, and who perhaps thought he might be somewhat steadied by matrimony, was anxious to provide him with a wife.

It was at this period that a trifling

mistake in wording an order inundated all England with monkeys. E—— W——, distinguished by his passion for a conservatory, meant to write to his correspondent in the Brazils, to collect and send him the two hundred varieties of the monkey-plant: but unfortunately omitted the word *plant*. In consequence of this order, arrived a letter from his correspondent, informing him that he had sent him 173 varieties of the monkey, which were all that were known in Rio de Janeiro and its neighbourhood; but he had no doubt that the order could be completed by his agents in the interior.

Before the unhappy botanist could provide for the disposal of this *wilderness of monkeys*, came another letter, out of which dropt an ominous paper, "half printed and half written," which was a bill of lading in the usual form —"shipt by the grace of God, sound and in good condition, on board the good ship Friendly Endeavour, 173 *monkeys, &c. &c. &c.* and so God send the good ship Friendly Endeavour, with her cargo, to a safe port." E—— W——, having a little recovered from his consternation, proceeded to read the letter from which this fearful an-

nunciation had dropt. This was from the captain of the good ship Friendly Endeavour, informing him "that he was arrived in the river with 169 out of 173 monkeys consigned to him, four having died upon the passage; and begging him to have them landed as soon as possible, for they began to be very mischeevous."

They *were* landed as soon as possible, *were* disposed of with equal speed, and, in consequence, an unprecedented fall took place in the monkey-market. Exports were now made to

the remotest parts of England, and, among these, was a female dispatched to Portsmouth, who was bought a bargain by the possessor of the maritime monkey, and given by him in marriage to his favourite.

For some time the happiness of the wedded pair appeared to be complete; and the frigate sailed upon a summer cruize during their honey-moon. The husband, however, soon grew indifferent; and indifference was soon succeeded by disgust. This was manifested by angry looks, chatter, and even

blows upon the female persevering in her attentions.

All were much disappointed and scandalized at the evil success of so promising a union.

At length, however, an apparent change took place in the husband's conduct, and was hailed with correspondent joy by the ship's company. Their pleasure was, however, of short duration, for the traitor, having one fine day decoyed his wife out to the end of the fore-top-gallant yard, as if to

show her something at sea, and set down with her on the spar, slipt his paw under her sitting part and tumbled her overboard.

I never shall forget the momentary horror with which this was witnessed by all, with the exception of a French captain then a prisoner on board, who, turning to the second lieutenant, exclaimed, "Parbleu, Monsieur, ce drole-là a beaucoup de caractère."*

* I have often thought that, if a monkey had any conscience, he must be the most miserable of beings; but who can venture to pronounce

Another sailor monkey, who came under my cognizance, if he did not show so much character (or, to speak better English, so much mind) as the first, was certainly a beast of infinite humour. He went to sea, accompanied by a bear, with a relation of mine, who was captain of a small sloop of war,

that this beast, so admired by the Frenchman, was not a responsible agent? and I rank, indeed, among the many happy fictions of the author of the Scottish novels,

——— "which, daring to depart
From sober truth, are still to nature true"—

the having, in his story of *Redgauntlet*, sent an ape to hell.

and who professed to take them with a view to keeping his men in good humour.—I believe it was to minister to his own amusement. Probably both objects were attained.

The monkey principally extracted his fun from the bear. This beast, who was of a saturnine complexion, indulged himself much in sleeping on the sunny side of the deck. On these occasions the monkey would overhaul his paws and twitch out any hair which he found matted by tar or pitch, the suffering which to remain seemed to be a great scandal in his opinion.

At other times he would open Bruin's eyelids and peep into his eyes, as if to ascertain what he was dreaming about. The bear, irritated at such liberties being taken with his person, used to make clumsy attempts to revenge himself; but his persecutor was off in an instant. The rigging was, on these occasions, his place of refuge. Thither he was indeed followed by his enemy; but poor Bruin was but an indifferent top-man, and seldom got beyond *lubber's hole.*

The monkey, on the contrary, was famous for his activity, and for some

time was entitled by the sailors, "Deputy-captain of the fore-top." He obtained this designation from a very singular practice. Having observed the excitement produced on deck by the announcement of a sail a-head, which, as well as the chase which followed, seemed to be highly agreeable to him, the fore-top became his favourite station; from whence he made his signals with great energy, chattering with a peculiar scream when any vessel was in sight, and indicating by signs in what direction it appeared.

Pug continued to volunteer his services for some time in this manner, and constantly found his reward. But, at length, upon the sloop's getting on bad cruizing-ground, he found his employment dull, and, by way of enlivening it, amused himself with giving false alarms.

He was *started* for this by the boatswain's-mate, and lost his rank of Deputy-captain of the fore-top. In lieu of which, moreover, he was new-named *Monk the Marine*; a denomination which he certainly knew to be oppro-

brious, as he resented it with grimaces, chatter, and, wherever he dared, with blows.

Though he was fond of the excitement of a chase, he was not supposed to have good nerves, and those who had seen him in action (he was, after the first experiment, always sent below) made but an ill report of his steadiness under fire.

This poor monkey came to a melancholy end. He had observed a sick lieutenant, who breakfasted after the

rest of his mess, making his tea, and being accidentally left alone in the gun-room, determined to imitate him. He however succeeded ill in his mixture: for he infused a paper of tobacco which was lying on the table, into the pot, instead of tea, and afterwards swallowed it with its accompaniments of milk and sugar. This ill-imagined beverage produced the most fearful commotion in his inside, attended with long and loathsome vomitings; of which he finally died.

The doctor, who was a materialist

and an atheist, and a most quarrelsome fellow, (he had killed two brother officers in duels, one for only calling him Dr. Gallipot,) attended him with more care than we had expected; but the poor beast (as the purser said) was outward-bound and could not be recalled.

The surgeon pronounced that Pug died of the *iliac passion*, and announced this as a reason for believing that man was but a better breed of monkey.

GIBRALTAR-MONKEYS.

LIFE on the rock of Gibraltar is very like life on shipboard. The transition, therefore, from one to the other is natural; and there is no place, after a ship, in which the habits of monkeys could once have been more successfully studied. I say *once*, because in former times monkeys, like fairies, mixed there more familiarly with men; probably, because the garrison was then small, and from necessity conducted

themselves better towards these their neighbours; but now,

——— *battalion-man and grenadier*
" Have made the merry mortals disappear."*

In the days however when I knew the rock, it was garrisoned by little more than two thousand men, which, under General Elliot, repulsed (as is well known) all the efforts of Spain, made by land and by water. We then used to think the confined nature of the works a main point of policy with England, who could man them effectually with a handful of troops, and keep

* *Dryden's Fables.*

numerous fleets and armies in check with two battalions of foot, and a few companies of artillery.*

The policy of England has been

* I wish Mr. H——e, whom I recollect in the Mediterranean, had directed his attention, while in that sea, to engineer-jobs instead of his farthing economy at home; since the safety of our possessions, as well as the pecuniary interests of the country, is compromised by this intolerable abuse.

To look at home, Portsmouth requires a larger garrison than could have been furnished last war by the whole regular and volunteer force of the three counties, comprising what was called the S. W. military district, in which it is situated!

materially changed since that celebrated siege; she has materially enlarged the works, increased her garrison at least threefold, and, after all, has never had a force there sufficient for the full occupation of the numerous posts. So that, in fact, Gibraltar has been weakened by the very measures adopted for its better preservation.

Among the evil consequences of this mistaken system, which, though the least of these, I cannot help regretting, is the alienation of the monkeys; scared by the licence of a younger and more

numerous garrison. I have however preserved some anecdotes of the olden time, which I shall now detail.

One of the most curious, as showing the friendly dispositions which these animals entertained towards us, is alluded to in Drinkwater's very interesting account of the siege; though so obscurely, as to be scarcely intelligible to one not present at the occurrence. The vague way, indeed, in which this is hinted at, is one of the very few grounds of quarrel which I have with Drinkwater's book

"There is something shabby in concealing what you know to be true; because you imagine that others will not believe it. Turpin was actuated by a higher feeling, of whom Ariosto says,

Il buon Turpin, che sà che dice il vero,
E lascia creder poi quel ch'a l'uom piace,
Narra mirabil cose di Ruggiero
Ch' udendole il direste voi mendace.
The Orlando Furioso, Canto xxvj. *St.* 23.

Good Turpin knowing that he says what's true,
Who leaves men to believe what they think right,
Tells of Rogero wondrous things, which you,
Hearing related, would for falsehoods slight.
Rose's Translation.

In the spirit of Turpin, I tell my story. The Spaniards, a very few weeks before the memorable sally, attempted the surprize of one of our outposts, though heaven knows what excited them to such an enterprize. Such however was their object, which would have inevitably succeeded, if they had not had to pass a party of monkeys, whose assemblage was quite as extraordinary as the project of the Spaniards. These, on being broken in upon by the invaders, set up a loud cry, and alarmed the outpost which was menaced.

Surely these beasts deserved as well of our garrison as the geese did of that of the Capitol.

When Lord Howe came out to our relief he brought with him, amongst other re-inforcements, the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Shortly after the conclusion of peace, a party of officers belonging to this corps, were amusing themselves with whiting-fishing at the back of the rock; but were disturbed and obliged to shift their ground, from being pelted from

above, they did not know by whom. At last, however, they gained a station, where they were left in peace, and where they caught plenty of fish. At this time the drums beat to arms, on some unexpected occasion, and the officers rowed their boat ashore, and left it high and dry upon the beach, hurrying where their duty called them.

On their return, their surprize was excessive to find their boat beached, not half so high as they had left it, and at some little distance from its former position. Their amazement was in-

creased, on examining their tackle, to find some hooks baited, which had been left bare, and to see the disposition of many things altered. The cause was afterwards explained. An officer of Hanoverian grenadiers, who was amusing himself with a solitary walk, happened to be a close observer of animal and vegetable nature. This man, hearing the chatter of monkeys, stole upon a party of young ones, who were pelting the fishers from behind some rocks. While they were so employed, arrived two or three old ones who drove the youngsters away, and

then remained secretly observing the proceedings of the whiting-fishers.

The fishers having beached their boat and retired, the monkeys apparently deemed the time was come for turning their observation to account. They accordingly launched the boat, put to sea, baited their hooks and proceeded to work. Their sport was small, as might be anticipated, from the impatient nature of the animals; but what few fish they caught, were hauled up with infinite exultation. When they were tired, they landed, placed the

boat (as nearly as they could) in her old position, in the friendly spirit on which I have before remarked, and went up the rock with their game.

General Elliot never suffered the monkeys to be molested or taken, but one had been made prisoner, previously to the time of his government, and was kept chained up in his yard. Another monkey, who had apparently fallen from a rock, had been picked up wounded by Major V——n, one of the general's aides-de-camp, and conducted to the same place. Nothing could be

more striking than the meeting of the pair. It was evidently the recognition of two old friends or relations. After contemplating each other for a few seconds, they rushed into one another's arms, then pushed each other a little back, as if to make sure of their recognition, and after a second mutual examination, again clasped each other to their breasts.

I have said that General Elliot never suffered the monkeys to be taken or shot. Many different reasons were assigned for this order. Amongst

others, it was supposed that he considered them, as Massena did the monks of Genoa, to wit, as a magazine to be resorted to in a case of extremity.

The joke of the garrison was, that he had some scheme of making them useful as light troops;* and, if I could

* More extravagant schemes have been entertained. I was captain and adjutant, last war, in a corps of yeomanry, raised in I—e forest, the colonel of which gravely consulted me on a means which he had devised for annoying the enemy's cavalry. He had bottled up an immense quantity of forest-flies, which, it is well

believe that he was much given to such studies, I might suppose that he was indebted to Strabo for such an idea:

known, can keep an almost perpetual fast, with a view of loosing them against the French horse, in the event of an invasion; justly observing that our own forest-horses were accustomed to them.

Lord Peterborough's scheme for beating up the Spanish quarters at day-break, with troops equipt like devils, is well known. It is said that he was deterred from this by Friend, on account of the scandal which it might have excited amongst our own men.

Practised upon a superstitious enemy, I have little doubt but that the scheme would have succeeded. Some of those in the Stratagems of Polyanus do not appear so feasible.

for Strabo says that Alexander, in his march through India, one morning, received a report of a corps having been seen on the outskirts of a wood, manœuvring after the manner of the Macedonian phalanx. Having verified the truth of this by his own observation, he detached a body of men against them, supported by a second powerful detachment. The enemy however did not stand the charge, but, to the amaze of the Macedonians, took refuge in the trees, casting away what appeared to be pikes, but what were in reality long boughs or saplings, with which they had provided themselves.

It was in fact a possè of large monkeys, who loomed yet larger in the haze of the morning. These, it seems, had been watching, under cover of their woods, the evolutions of the phalanx, had armed themselves with sticks, longer or shorter, as their position towards the front or rear required, and had at last determined on having a field-day of their own.

BARBARY MONKEYS.

I SHIFT the scene from Gibraltar to over-the-way; the country which probably colonized the rock: for I know of no other place in Europe in which they are to be found.

A man, who had been a muleteer at Cadiz, and who afterwards established himself as a barber at Gibraltar, in the spirit of restlessness shifted to Ceuta, and having invested a very small ca-

pital, of which he was possessed, in the purchase of those woven red caps, which form the crown of the turban throughout Turkey and Africa, set out alone, to seek his fortune, in the interior of the country.

He was off long before sun-rise, and reached a wood before the noon-tide heat became insufferable. This period of the day is, (as is well known,) in hot countries, appropriated to repose. He accordingly opened the valise, which contained the treasure of red caps, put on one of them, instead of his hat, and

stretched himself under a tree. He slept comfortably till the sun was somewhat low in the horizon, when imagine his horror, at waking, to perceive the boughs of the tree under which he was sleeping covered with monkeys in red caps!

They had seen the Spaniard put on his, and, as soon as he was asleep, had, one and all, followed his example. The poor Spaniard, with all the gesticulation of his country, cursed his hard fate, stamped with vexation, and cast his red cap on the ground. When

—blessed and unexpected result! — all the monkeys did the same, and the happy man repossest himself of his treasure.

SYRIAN, OR ISLAMITE MONKEYS.

A YET more extraordinary instance of the passion of imitation in these animals, (which indeed appears to be in them an uncontrollable instinct,) is exhibited, or was very lately exhibited, by the monkeys of Mount Lebanon. Lord ———, in the same spirit in which he eats *bisatta** and *risi à la*

* The *bisatta* is an immense eel, taken in the lagoons, which is eaten roasted by the Venetians, and which (judging by its effects) would seem

*becchèr** at Venice, was very anxious to eat a pillau of monkey, which (he

to have the power of putting itself together again in one's inside, and traversing the bowels through all their convolutions. F———n, a naval surgeon, who set up as a physician at Venice, and was only second to Aglietti, and who to skill joined great powers of humour, used to term an indigestion, produced by feeding on this sea-serpent, the *morbus anguillaris*, or Conger cholic.

* The *risi à la becchèr* is literally rice à la butcher, and not rice à la baker, as Lady L—— used to denominate it. The rice is boiled in a small quantity of beef broth and marrow, which it totally absorbs. It is a dish worthy of the palate of an emperor, but requiring the bowels of a butcher, or rather those of a Hottentot.

had heard) was anciently esteemed a great delicacy by the Arabs of that vicinity, though probably, from the difficulty of procuring them, no longer eaten. He accordingly sent out persons, to get him a monkey; which turned out to be circumcised. Extremely surprized at this, he had two more taken, with great difficulty and at much expense, and found that these also had undergone the same extraordinary process.

The explanation of this was as extraordinary. A fanatical Pasha, who

governed the district fifty years ago, had, it seems, circumcised a pet-ape, who, escaping into the woods, is supposed to have introduced the usage amongst his tribe, which, being once established, was traditionally observed.

This anecdote, which is well authenticated, may render credible a story of

which is in present circulation. The small pox having spread fearfully amongst the monkeys of South America, Dr. ———, Secretary to the Bloomsbury-Street vaccinating society, was struck by the idea of arresting its further progress. Vaccination was of course to be the means of staying the plague, and his scheme for its introduction was singularly ingenious. He vaccinated two or three

boys, (whom he first bound, hands and feet,) in the presence of an old baboon, who was observed to be closely attentive to his proceedings. He then left him alone with a young monkey, depositing a guarded lancet* and some of the matter upon the table. I need scarcely add, that he placed himself in ambush in a neighbouring room, for the purpose of watching his operations.

* Guarded, by a projecting piece of steel, from cutting too deep, upon the same principle as the ivory cucumber-slicers, or, what Mr. Palmer or some such person used to term, his hunting razors.

These were very scientifically conducted. The old monkey threw the young one, bound him, and inoculated him with all the skill of a professor.

The usual effects followed. Other steady monkeys were thus instructed in the art, after having been themselves previously inoculated, and several are (it is said) now sending out to South America, provided with all necessary means for spreading the beneficial infection. May the attempt succeed, and men and monkeys, through-

out that extensive continent, have cause to bless the name of England!

As far as my own conversance with monkeys extends, I should not say that their character deteriorated (like that of many other animals) in a state of captivity, and I have always considered the English monkey, as affording many useful lessons of life and conduct. I was indeed lately very much pleased by one, which was given by a show-monkey, to a distinguished Indian wit, in the presence of Mr. L——, another Indian friend, (to

whom we were on a visit,) at Eltham in Kent.

We went from L——'s house to Eltham Fair, at the instigation of J—k L———l the aforesaid wit, and were by him conducted to a monkey-booth, with one of the tenants of which Jack had made a previous acquaintance, and, upon the strength of this, approached him with a sort of leer of intelligence, and scratching his right side with the back of his right hand, in the true monkey fashion. Pug however did not take this at all kindly,

but doubled his fist at him, chattered with rage, and retired into the darkest corner of his dungeon. His meaning I interpreted to be—"Oh! if *you* mean to play the fool too, I quit the field," the moral of which, I pressed upon Jack as strongly as I dared, and by which, I hope, I have myself profited, always yielding to him who is disposed to talk better or louder nonsense than myself.

Indeed, I sometimes think that the stupidity of a circle is the best excuse for making mirth in it; upon the same

principle that a boy whistles in a churchyard.

The Mr. L——, who is a *persona muta* in *my dramatis personæ*, had himself a monkey, when he lived at I——n F——y, who sailed on board his yacht and sheeted home his gaff topsail, when required.

He killed him for stealing his gooseberries; but it ought to be premised that this was an offence, which he would not even pardon in his marriageable daughters.

MORAL MONKEYS.

Having mentioned a monkey, who, by his rational actions, gave good rules of life, I might mention one, who gave as useful precepts in its perverseness.

This was an Italian female monkey, the favourite of a friend of mine, who married a young Spanish girl. This strange animal, whenever it was offended or vext, ran to the chimney and thrust the end of its tail into the fire.

Now its mistress was scarcely less impetuous than her favourite, and would, when offended, tear her hair, beat her head, and wreak all her vengeance on herself. On these occasions my friend would say mildly, "Really, Clara, you are worse than *L'Indispettita*, who only burns her tail, whereas you break your head."

Though her anger was increased by the comparison at the moment, it was not without consequential benefit, and Clara became a striking proof of the adage which says, that

"Example strikes when precept fails,
And sermons are less marked than *tails*."

Another female friend of mine had a monkey given her, to her great annoyance; but being the most goodnatured being upon earth, thought herself obliged to provide for his necessities.

The most pressing of these appeared to her to be clothing; as the beast shook as with an ague. She accordingly equipt him with a green baize jacket, and when this was nearly worn out, ordered him to be clothed in another. On being invested with the new one, he refused however to part with his old coat, upon which he im-

mediately seated himself, using it during the winter as a cushion.

Monkeys will also use artificial weapons as well as clothing. A relation of mine often frequented a place where several of them were confined, and used to distribute apples amongst them. He wished to dispense these impartially: but a weakly monkey of the party was always robbed of his share by some one of the others. My relation, however, upon one of these occasions, happening to chastise a boy, for plundering one of the beasts of his fruit,

the weakly monkey took the hint, snatched his stick out of his hand and beat off those who would have deprived him of his share. Nor did this beast ever after stretch out one paw for an apple, without extending the other for the stick, which he used with eminent success, eating and beating without any intermission.

Monkeys will also use missile weapons. When Sir R——t L———e was in command at Canterbury, Lady L——e, who was very fond of animals, had a monkey consigned to her by the

coach, who finding himself the only outside-passenger, amused himself by tearing up a portion of the roof.

The coach-porter, very anxious to be rid of him, carried him, immediately upon his arrival, to Sir Robert, (who was that instant issuing from his house with the intention of taking a ride,) and at the same time, presented the monkey and his bill of costs. Indignant at the amount of this, Sir Robert instantly fell upon the offender with his horse-whip and flogged him to within an inch of his life.

Pug was not disposed to put up with a beating, even from a general officer. He betook himself to the roof of his new habitation, and commenced operations by untiling a part of it.

Having thus furnished himself with ammunition, he drove the sentry under cover of his box, and till the General was fain to enter into a treaty with him, bribing him with an apple-pie, pelted away every one who approached the door.

Now the things which most palpa-

bly distinguish man from beast are man's exclusive use of clothing and weapons, and management of fire; yet here we see monkeys adopting two of the habits, which are supposed to be peculiar to man; and my next anecdote will show monkeys exercising the other.

I was promised a private exhibition of these beasts by a showman in a country village. On approaching the covered cart, I was alarmed at finding it lighted, and reproached the master with having made his exhibition public.

In this however I did him wrong. He assured me that the light was only to keep his monkeys quiet, who would otherwise disturb the whole village with their cries, and in fact I, on entering, found four monkeys, seated round a table, with a farthing-candle upon it, as if for the purpose of conversation.

The alarm of these monkeys in the dark* is another curious fact, though

* The instinctive alarm of children in the dark is usually attributed by the lower classes of this country to the effects of original sin, and this doctrine seems to derive support from the

people who have studied the habits of animals know that the young of these, are as instinctively subject to causeless fear in darkness, as children themselves; and I was once or twice thrown on my face, in crossing a heath, at

opinions which Dr. Southey has vented in his review of the celebrated letters of Elia.

I cannot coincide in this doctrine extending (as it necessarily must) to beasts. Monkeys have no doubt many sins to answer for, and many sins that are highly original; but I will not believe them so nearly related to us, or of such weight in the scale of nature, as to have inherited the consequences of man's trespass, and to be imbued with what is strictly called *original sin*.

night, by a Newfoundland-puppy, who howled and ran between my legs for refuge at the sight of every prominent object; more especially, if it was white.

SCOTCH MONKEYS.

BERZELIUS, in his treatise *De Moribus Bestiarum*, observes, that the tame monkey's character in some degree takes its colouring from the people among whom it is domiciliated; and this appears to be verified in the Scotch monkey, who is infinitely less petulant than others of his race, and (if we can depend upon the following anecdote) is distinguished by the more saturnine spirit which distinguishes our brethren of the north.

This anecdote was communicated to me by Sir W—— S——, whom I had the pleasure of meeting with my old friend Sir P—— M——, when our troops were in Paris.

In one of the old border peels lived a monkey, who, for a monkey, might be deemed of a very phlegmatic constitution; for his principal gratification was sleeping in the sun on the spacious flat of the tower; in the exclusive possession of which he was however sometimes disturbed. His enemy was a raven, whose petulance

would have been intolerable to any but a Scottish monkey. Pug however dissembled his rage, and watched his opportunity.

He took some fowl-guts which he found lying in the scullery, and with them made himself a necklace, with a long string hanging down in front, such as that to which ladies often fasten a cross. He strutted about the leads for some time, as if proud of his ornament, with a switch in his hand, which appeared to have been taken up in

order to complete his equipment. At last he seemed tired of this display, laid himself down at full length, and closed his eyes.

He was playing the cat in the fable. The raven approached him, and began nibbling at the fowl-guts. Pug waited till he had a *good bite*, and then sprang up and seized his ancient tormentor. I regret to say that he was not generous towards his prisoner. He plucked him all over, plume and pinion, and then let him go; but the poor bird, stript of all his soil, could make little

way, and indeed was hardly able to balance himself upon his feet.

Now began his tortures. The monkey, who could never fairly catch him before, easily overtook him, armed with his switch, which he exercised upon his unprotected flesh with such cruel perseverance, that, if Ralph's cries had not brought a labourer to his assistance, he would have fallen a victim to the barbarity of his executioner.

I have since heard that Smalyhome

Tower, situated not far from Melrose, was the scene of this tragi-comedy, and that there is a curious old picture, representing it, in a garret at Merton-House, in that vicinity.

IRISH MONKEYS.

My next story (which is of an Irish monkey) will also come in support, as I conceive, of the opinion of Berzelius. This animal was the pet of Lord C——m——t

He had seen his master and mistress lying in bed with their heads reposing on the pillow, and had treasured the circumstance in his recollection: he

turned it to an odd account. Being present when the bedchamber was prepared for their reception, he secreted himself till the maid was gone, then opened the bed-clothes, laid the two lighted toilette-candles carefully on the bed, with their wicks upon the pillow, and tucked them up in form. The bed furniture was, as may be imagined, soon in a blaze, and the smell of fire and crackling of the flames brought the whole household to the room.

Pug seemed to have some notion of the result of his experiment; for he

posted himself near the door, and, on the first irruption of the servants, sprang out; overturning the first who entered the bed-room, in his sally.

Another Irish monkey played a trick of something of the same description.

This monkey lived in the service of a small milliner in Dublin. In the same room with him, was a basket of kittens, and his mistress had put upon the fire some sort of soup or porridge with mutton chops. The monkey

fished out these and ate them, and put the poor kittens in their place.

Query. Did this monkey think that the kittens would pass for chops?

SEEM also to partake of the character of the people among whom they are placed.

An advocate had a house and garden at Chaillot, near that of the Princesse de ——, famous for her establishment of monkeys and for her answer to the C——e de R——d; who, remonstrating with the princess on her favourite monkey, having bit her in the leg, received an assurance, that he should have his teeth filed.

This advocate, whose name I forget, but who, I recollect, was a man famous for his volubility of speech, wit, and a stature singularly diminutive, having admired one of the Princess's monkeys, received him the next morning as a present.

Some days after, the advocate had a party at dinner, and afterwards, in the gaiety of his heart, enacted a scene very like that described by Foot in his farce of the *Lame Lover*. A sham cause was pleaded, and the advocate, to give greater reality to the scene, perorated in his cap and gown.

This scene was not lost upon the monkey, who, on his master's going, next Sunday, to mass, dressed himself in his law accoutrements and escaped over the wall to the Princess's garden. Here he was discovered, in front of an iron-trellissed shed, in which his old associates were confined, haranguing them in all the fury of chatter and gesticulation.

GERMAN MONKEYS

ARE the only exception of which I am aware, to Berzelius's rule; possibly because the German is so anomalous a being, (more especially the Austrian,) that it is impossible to imitate him.

However this may be, the monkey in Germany is as unsophisticated a beast as in his own woods of Asia, Africa and America.

I shall, however, give one anecdote of a Germanized monkey, less for the purpose of illustrating any particular point, than that of completing my national catalogue.

The old king of Wirtemberg had a great passion for animals, of which he was an indefatigable collector. Among these was a large company of monkeys, and a beautiful diminutive race of cows, I should think, not exceeding three feet in height.

The monkeys and cows had been

kept within separate inclosures; but were latterly put into the same, divided into two separate parts by a high palisade. The cows, soon after this arrangement, were observed to suffer in their condition, and to yield a much less portion of milk than they had been used to do.

The cause of this remained undetected for some time; when the keeper's son, returning very late at night from a visit which he had made to his mistress, heard a noise in the pen, which attracted his attention. To

satisfy his curiosity, he went down upon all fours, and in this manner approached the inclosures; when, to his infinite astonishment, he saw the monkeys riding races upon the cows. When he visited the beasts next morning, he found the monkeys' pen in profound repose, and its tenants snoring away with all their power.

What is become of the Wirtemberg monkeys I know not; but I learned, with much regret, from Mr. ——, on his return from his long residence at Stutgard, that the race of pigmy cows,

perhaps victims to the petulance of their neighbours, is extinct.

Collectors of animals should be careful as to keeping the peace among their favourites, who have usually as strong antipathies as are to be seen among favourites of a more exalted description.

The late Sir —— —— had an incompatible passion for cats and pigeons. I need scarcely observe, that the cats ate the pigeons; but the reader will hardly anticipate the issue

of the whole. Sir —— —— brought every cat to the chopping block, where one of his house-maids was compelled to play the executioner.

What rendered the conduct of Sir —— —— more cruel in making this poor woman the instrument of his revenge, was, that she had nursed those whom she was compelled to massacre, and Lady Stafford (who, in her Gaelic designation, is termed, "*the mother of all the cats*") could not have suffered more severely than she did, in the execution of her melancholy office.

This poor woman, who afterwards lived with a friend of mine, used often to entertain him, between laughing and crying, with an account of her cares, while superintending her four-footed family.

The most comical of her duties was the putting these to bed, amid all the pomp and circumstance of sheets, curtains, &c.

The difficulties attending the performance of this duty were much aggravated by the season appointed

for its execution. Every cat, winter or summer, was to be in bed before dark. Now, every one acquainted with feline habits, knows that evening, which is her mousing-time, is precisely the period when puss's animal spirits are in the highest state of excitement. The consequence may be imagined; the poor woman declared, that she had no sooner tucked up one cat, than another was out of bed.

Washing their feet was another of her painful occupations.

As is, however, usual, the plague she

had had with her pupils had only endeared them to her the more, and she never spoke, without sobbing, of their last and terrible catastrophe.

From this short, but melancholy episode, I return to my monkeys. I have done with those of Europe, for the monkey is a miserable wretch, and hardly deserving mention in northern latitudes, where the intensity of the cold

"Freezes the genial current of *his* soul."

REPUBLIC OF MONKEYS.

THE facts which I have detailed might almost lead one to believe in the possibility of monkeys forming a civil government of their own, and establishing themselves in a position which should be secure against man or beast. One insuperable difficulty, however, which opposes itself to such an undertaking, if there were no others, seems to be that which ruined the Greek

colony, founded on the south-east shores of Italy.*

* Herodotus tells us of a Greek colony, which, establishing itself on this delicious shore, grew so intoxicated with its delights, that they could never be in earnest, life was past in a series of jokes, speculative or practical, and they, in the hopelessness of being able to make themselves serious by any human means, sent a deputation to Delphos to consult the oracle of Apollo.

At this time there was faction within, and war without; both of which were necessarily aggravated by the extravagant levity of the colonists.

The ambassadors returned with the reply, *that they could only find a remedy for their misfortunes in sacrificing a fat bull without laughing.* But how was this to be done by such a laughter-loving people?

The monkey, with all his talents, seems of all animals to be, by his single

The archons did the best they could to effect the orders of the oracle; they appointed a solemn fast on the vigil of the sacrifice, selected the oldest and gravest citizens for the performance of it, and ordered all to keep their houses, who were not to assist at its celebration. These precautions taken, the procession set forth in due solemnity, but were unluckily encountered by a little lean grinning boy at the outset.

The archon, foreboding the mischief which followed, was enraged at the sight, and asked him sternly what had brought him there, in contravention of the order issued, for all to keep their houses, who were not appointed to assist at the sacrifice"—"and what is that to you?" exclaimed the little urchin, "do you think that I am come here to swallow your fat bull?"

defect of extreme vivacity, rendered the unfittest for the purposes of government,

The effect of the answer was irresistible: the file of sacrificers burst out a-laughing, returned home in despair, and resigned themselves to the destruction in which all were soon afterwards enveloped.

From Herodotus to Athenæus may not seem a very natural transition, but I make it because the anecdote which I am about to extract from the Deipnosophist, seems especially to come in confirmation of the monkey's character, unfitting him for what we may call conduct in life, and, therefore, for the discharge of any thing like business. The monkey always does too much.

Athenæus tells us, that a Grecian ship in the archipelago, being in great distress and indeed near foundering, her crew provided themselves

with which wit, imagination and vivacity seem to be especially at variance. It is

with what of their valuable articles was most portable, with the view of deserting her. A monkey among these, influenced by the general example, seized a lyre, and yielding to his monkey nature, began twanging the instrument.

A dolphin was, as it happened, within hearing, and concluding he must necessarily be Arion, made him a back. Pug leapt upon the good-natured fish, and swam off in triumph.

At first the sea ran too high for them to hold any conversation, but, on getting into smoother water, the Dolphin asked his rider how long he had left Piræus, which, I need scarcely observe, is the port of Athens.—"Very lately," replied the monkey,—"I supped with him only a fortnight ago."——"You did—did you?" said the dolphin; who, with that, dived, and left Pug to

for this reason, I suppose, that Mr. Ellis, in his extracts from ancient romances, begins one of his stories with the statement; "that there was once upon a time a king, who had reigned so long, that he had indeed become fit for little else."

This observation is not cited in the spirit of envy or dislike of the governing powers, whatever may be their denomination. For my own part, I have been educated in habits of obedience, I think those who exercise power have

make the best weather he could amid the Ægean séa.

a hard place, and I heartily wish men were more grateful than they are, for the trouble which they take upon themselves.

But all this has little to do with my republic of monkeys, except that, I suppose, it would be even more difficult to govern monkeys than men; and, unfortunately, little light is thrown upon the details of their administration, by the story which I am about to relate.

Every one, at all acquainted with the

transactions of the last twenty years, knows how much the late Lord Melville interested himself about the welfare of the Cape of Good Hope, and any thing appertaining to it. Every one informed, or pretending to be informed, of circumstances upon that subject, had access to him, and his bureau was crammed with memoirs and memorials respecting his favourite colony.

Some thought this a childish passion; I entertained a very different opinion of it. The best statesmen have

busied themselves much in the collection of facts and opinions; for there is no lie (such is the poverty of human imagination) which has not a substratum of truth, however thin it may be, and there is no rubbish which does not contain something which is worth digging for.

Among others, who offered papers respecting the Cape to Lord Melville, then Mr. Dundas, was a Dane, who had been employed by the old Dutch government in that colony, and who pretended to have penetrated from thence to the northern coast of Africa. His story

was, that being persecuted, on an unjust charge of peculation of stores, he had fled up the country, and, after having been harboured by the boors, as long as his money and some valuables lasted, with which he had escaped, he had left this temporary asylum and steered his course due north, through the interior, to the opposite coast. A memoir of these travels he presented to Mr. Dundas, and if I may judge, from the little which was communicated to me of his adventures, they must have contained almost as many marvels as those of the celebrated Colonel Jack.

I unfortunately only recollect two of them. He said, that after travelling many miles to the north of the line past by Vaillant, he was arrested at a sort of outpost, and conducted to an oddly constructed town. Here he was brought before a council of men dressed in black clothes of a singular fashion, and wearing short swords. They spoke Dutch, but, though they questioned him closely, preserved a strict silence, except when pressing their interrogations. When dismissed, he was consigned to the charge of two guards, apparently Caffres, in an insulated hut, where he

was excluded from all intercourse with others. At dusk he was rejoined by his servants, who had been separated from him, and whipt in the market place, for the purpose of extorting information, while his master was examining before the council. They were now both blindfolded and mounted behind Caffres, attended by others, (as the prisoners occasionally heard more than two in conversation,) and were conveyed away probably beyond the district of the town.

Shortly before day-break, the escort

halted, the two Caffres, behind whom the prisoners were placed, dismounted them, removed the bandage from their eyes, and abandoned them. They found themselves at sun-rise in an unknown and desert country, and pursued their journey towards the north.

Their next very remarkable adventure was, their arrival at what the Dane supposed to be a town of monkeys. I regret that I do not recollect time, bearings, or dates, which he was said to have specified with great apparent consistency; but I will

give, as accurately as I can, the substance of his narrative.

Here again he was arrested, and, to his great surprize, by what he called a swarm of tailless monkeys, inhabiting a sort of wigwam of low hovels. He described the supposed monkeys as communicating amongst each other, in guttural and other indescribable sounds, which were, I suppose, what are denominated palatic. He spoke of them as living on *roasted* roots, as pursuing agriculture, as acquainted with a homely description of architecture,

and making use of barrows in their labours, which he (who had probably been a sailor) called small rafts upon wheels.

The first act of this people of pigmies was to strip the Dane and his Dutch servant, put a clog upon their legs, and employ them in their works. For this purpose, they were each furnished with two of these flat barrows lashed together, which they were compelled to wheel; their strength being apparently calculated by the inhabitants as double their own.

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After some weeks spent in this melancholy employment, master and man contrived to effect their escape, and, still travelling northward, fell in with another people, whom the Dane described as of Caffre configuration, but of an infinitely deeper dye. These men, moreover, were not circumcised, like all the other known Caffre tribes. They received the two fugitives hospitably, clothed them in skins, and, when sufficiently recruited, allowed them to depart.

Lord M—— treated the Dane's

story as an absurd imposition: yet he certainly gave him 20*l.* for his manuscript; whether it was that he made the purchase as the most delicate mode of relieving his necessities, or whether it was that he thought some useful information might be afforded by it.

I am inclined to the last opinion, and am not at all disposed to stigmatize the whole narrative as a series of falsehoods. How many such relations have been at first censured as fables, the truth of which has been established at an after-period? Has it not been so

with Marco Polo? May it not be said to be so, at present, with respect to the voyage of the two Zeni? Bruce was long supposed not to have visited Abyssinia, and he was censured as an unredeemed liar, upon the strength of one odd usage described by him; a reference to which may be found in that book which we all venerate as the source of truth. Even internal evidence of partial falsehood is not always such as should destroy the general credit of a narration. Parke tells us, if I recollect rightly, that he gave away his coat (and he had but one) three

times in the deserts of Africa. Yet Parke's account is, in the main, a most valuable and well authenticated story.

The fact is, that the truth of such statements is usually tried by learned and ingenious men, whose authority remains unquestioned, till it is destroyed by subsequent discoveries. Now learned and ingenious men, I should say, are the worst, and men of plain understandings are the best triers of facts.

Look, for instance, to the decisions

of English juries, and, notwithstanding the strange constitution of such a tribunal, (at least as it would appear in theory,) observe how very few of their decisions are unsatisfactory. The reason is plain: the wit subtilizes, and the plain man decides on the balance of evidence and of probabilities. He does not pronounce a story a tissue of falsehoods, because it contains some apparent lies; but tries questionable facts, for and against, by number as well as by weight.

An ingenious man, though he has a

mass of evidence in favour of a fact, is startled by any single difficulty on the other side; no matter how unimportant this may be. But if truths were to be so tried, what fact could be established? Charles V., we are told by historians, resigned his different dominions to his son, upon certain days. Yet these historians contradict each other with respect to dates, and assign different days for the different acts of abdication. Shall we on this account reject the fact?

"But how do you get over *this*

point?" says one of these cavillers, "How do you explain *this?*"—Why, by one of the thousand and one causes in which lies originate.

Two persons see a luminous body in the air, and, standing at different angles or different distances, report differently of its size and figure, though each describes it as it appeared to him. Some people confound memory and imagination, some confound experience and hearsay, and thousands are deficient in observation or recollection.

Such and many more are the fountains of falsehood; and it may be added that men lie most upon trivial points, because there are few who are aware of the abstract value of Truth.

Consider then for a moment the Dane's story, as a plain man would consider it, and what is there in it which is so revolting to truth? Is there any thing impossible (I might almost say improbable) in the unknown Dutch town, situated, as it is described, at so great a distance from the settle-

ment, and in a country so little investigated?

"Oh! but the town of monkeys!" exclaims the objector—And why is this impossible? Why should not the Dane have mistaken a horde of Bosjemen for tailless monkeys, just as the ancients mistook (so Strabo tells us) the drunken monkeys and baboons who followed the Indian Bacchus, tempted by the "brave liquor which he carried in his bottle," for Fauns and Satyrs?

Many circumstances render the mistake probable; such as the dwarfish stature, the guttural and palatic language of this questionable people, and the description of food with which they nourished themselves.

But, after all, though perhaps a less feasible conjecture, why should they not have been monkeys? Here another objector would, I suppose, observe: "Monkeys do not congregate and act in concert; monkeys do not build; monkeys do not know the use of fire; monkeys could not undress those

who fell into their power, as these did the Danish traveller." I will answer these objections *seriatim*.

Monkeys do congregate and act in concert. This is particularly exemplified in

EASTERN MONKEYS.

Non meus hic sermo. Harris, in his chapter "on the Discovery, Settlement, and Commerce of the East Indies," says: "There are in the Indies of these creatures, of all colours and of almost all shades of colours, black as well as white, red as well as gray, and some that, with red bodies, have their heads and faces of a fine sky-blue.* . . . . . .

* Monkeys more usually afford a strong contrast between the colour of their bodies and that of the lowest and most projecting part of their

....In some places they cover the tops of the houses, and by throwing things down, prevent people from passing along the streets. Others post themselves in hollow ways, where they almost murder such as pass by, throwing down broken rocks and stones."*

Is not *this* congregating and acting

persons. Many however are now alive who recollect blue-faced Phyllis at Exeter Change.

* Forbes also, in his Oriental Memoirs, shows their capacity of defending themselves against other animals. He says that they seize serpents behind the head, grind their teeth out against a stone, and, having thus rendered them harmless, toss them as playthings to their children.

in concert? I extract one other yet more remarkable passage in confirmation of their possession of this singular disposition.

"*The most remarkable property of these animals is their attachment to each other and living in a kind of society, of which the ancients took great notice; and, as to the truth of the fact, a single instance from a modern traveller of great reputation may suffice.*

"The famous M. Tavernier tells us that, returning from Agra with the

English president to Surat, they passed within four or five leagues of Amenabad, through a little forest of mangoes. 'We saw here (says he) a vast number of very large apes, male and female, many of the latter having their young in their arms. We were each of us in our coaches, and the English president stopt his, to tell me that he had a very fine new gun, and knowing that I was a good marksman, desired me to try it by shooting one of the apes. One of my servants, who was a native of the country, made a sign to me not to do it; and I did all

that was in my power to dissuade the gentleman from his design; but to no purpose: for he immediately levelled his piece and shot a she ape, who fell through the branches of the tree on which she was sitting, her young ones tumbling, at the same time, out of her arms upon the ground. We presently saw that happen which my servant apprehended, for all the apes, to the number of sixty, came immediately down from the trees and attacked the president's coach with such fury, that they must infallibly have destroyed him, if all who were present had not

flown to his relief, and by drawing up the windows and posting all the servants about the coach, protected him from their resentment. I must confess, I was not a little afraid, though they did not offer to meddle with me, because they were very large and of incredible strength, and their fury was so great, that they pursued the president's coach for nearly three leagues.' "

This story, taken by Harris out of *Les Voyages de Thevenot,* is confirmed by an anecdote in Forbes's Oriental Memoirs, the scene of which is in the

same district, which anecdote I extract from a critique on that work in the Quarterly Review, which was composed apparently by Dr. Southey.

" On a shooting party, under a Banian tree, (the Reviewer speaks) one of Mr. Forbes's friends killed a female monkey and carried it into his tent, which was soon surrounded by forty or fifty of the tribe, who made a great noise and seemed disposed to attack their aggressor. They retreated when he presented his fowling-piece, the dreadful effect of which they had wit-

nessed, and appeared perfectly to understand.* The head of the troop, however, stood his ground, chattering furiously. The sportsman, who perhaps

* An odd defence against fire-arms was used by a monkey belonging to Captain M—— of the navy. Captain M—— had two monkeys, an old and a young one, the first of which was often very troublesome, and the Captain could only drive him out of his cabin by *blazing-at* him with a pistol loaded with powder and currant jelly; a discharge which produced a painful and very fearful effect. The old monkey was at first astounded at the sight of the weapon which stung him so sore, but he at last learned a mode of defence, and, snatching up the little monkey, who was a favourite, used to interpose him as a shield between the pistol and his body.

felt some little degree of compunction for having killed one of the family, did not like to fire at the creature, and nothing short of firing at him would suffice to drive him off. At length he came to the door of the tent, and finding threats of no avail, began a lamentable moaning, and, by the most expressive gestures, seemed to beg for the dead body. It was given him: he took it sorrowfully in his arms, and bore it away to his expecting companions. *See the critique on Forbes's Oriental Memoirs*, vol. xii. p. 214, *Quarterly Review*, which I recommend with the

more pleasure to the attention of the reader; inasmuch as author and reviewer seem to be animated with the true spirit of Archbishop Turpin.

I proceed to the second presumed objection to the African republic; *to wit*, that monkeys do not build.

If monkeys do not build (I do not know why they should not, as well as beavers) this must be solely because the climates which they inhabit render artificial habitations unnecessary. We know from the same work I have lately

quoted, that they can unbuild, and Mr. Forbes speaks of them as often employed to unroof a house. *See Quarterly Review*, vol. xii. &c.

Indeed, how is it possible to suppose, that so imitative an animal could not learn to build, when we know that he can exercise so many useful arts?

"The ancient Indians (says Harris) found a way to make these creatures, which are by nature active, not only quiet but useful. In such places as produced pepper and cocoa trees, they

were wont, in sight of the monkeys, to cut the highest branches within their reach, and lay them regularly on the ground. This they did in a morning, and then leaving the place, these natural mimics pulled all the fruit that was out of man's reach and laid it in the same order upon the ground, where the Indians, coming in the night, found their harvest gathered to their hands, and carried it away."

CHINESE MONKEYS

ARE made available to the same sort of purposes. The Chinese employ, says my authority, these animals in the same manner to gather tea-leaves, which are inaccessible by ordinary means. But in all such points as may be questioned by the incredulous, I love to give the recital in the author's own words.

" High and dry places are better adapted for the cultivation of the tea-

tree than low and damp ground: the consequence is, that it is frequently very difficult to gather; particularly the best kind of it. Men could not keep their hold without great difficulty on perpendicular hills, where the least slip would subject them to serious wounds, and, at any rate, to shake and tear up the young trees. The situations are sometimes so steep that men could not even get up to them.

"A very singular expedient has been resorted to for gathering the tea in places so difficult of access; it is the

subject of the annexed plate, the original of which was transmitted by the missionaries" *(it faces this narrative)*.

"Monkeys are trained to climb these heights and to strip the leaves from the bushes. The leaves either roll off themselves, or are driven by the wind from the top to the lower part of the mountain, where the proprietors of the plantation gather them.

"It may be imagined, that these kinds of assistants are not the most easy to be procured: for the monkeys, in this

employment, cannot be guided wholly by artificial instinct.* The tea-berries have no attraction for them, and indeed if they had, they could only be used for the autumnal harvest. The fruit is not only bitter, but somewhat corrosive. The monkeys follow no other impulse than that which they derive from an able instructor. When they come down from the mountain, which they have climbed by the means of cords, they are rewarded by something which they are particularly fond

* Sic in orig.

of."—*China, its Costume, Arts and Manufactures,* vol. i. ii. p. 62.

I have shown that monkeys *will congregate, act in concert, and exercise useful arts.* But neither they, nor any other animals, know the use of fire. I have shown, in a former story, that they at least know the use of candle; but I will not be contented with the bare inference which I might draw from this, I will carry conviction home to the inmost soul of my reader, and prove, that they know the best and most important use of *fire.*

JAVA MONKEYS.

ANDREOSSY, when he was ambassador in Spain, was fond of relating, that in Java, ourangoutangs were employed to turn the spit, and were entrusted even with the management of the roast.

It would seem also from his statement, that the monkey character is much modified by civilization; for, on Mr. F—— asking him how the baboons

conducted themselves in so new a situation, he replied; "*Ils sont tristes, mais ils se consolent de leur utilité.*"

In addition to these proofs of monkeys cultivating the useful arts, I will cite a very extraordinary instance of their exercising the ornamental ones.

MONKEYS OF ANCIENT INDIA.

This is to be found in the manuscript of Arrian, lately discovered by the Signor Maj in the library of the Vatican. As the present publication is intended as a popular work, I translate the passage as literally as I can.

Hesiarchus, a leader of light troops in the Macedonian army, was, together

with Xylophulus,* an officer of Tavilus's court, exploring a rocky and well-wooded height for some military purpose, when they heard a sound of pipes, and, creeping cautiously under cover of rocks, in the direction from whence the noise proceeded, saw a grotesque figure playing on the seven-stalked flute, and others of the same appearance dancing to his music.

* Can this be a modification of an Indian name? I should think not: but it would seem that Indians, attached to the Macedonians, were new-named by their allies. Such, at least, was the case with Calanus.

Hesiarchus, thinking it was Pan, and it being noon, was fearful of approaching.* Xylophulus, who knew better, sprang upon the piper, whom he

* Mr. Maj has not accompanied the new-found copy of Arrian with any notes; but the explanation of this odd reason for Hesiarchus's fear, seems founded upon the belief, that the anger of Pan and of the rural deities was most to be dreaded at noon-day, probably on account of the silence and solitude of that hour in hot countries.

Thus in Theocritus a shepherd says

Ὄυ θέμις, ὦ ποιμάν, το μεσαμβρινόν, ὐ θέμις ἄμμιν
Συρίσδην τον Πᾶνα δεδοικαμες ἦ γαρ απ' ἄγρας
Ταυίκα κεκμακὼς ἀμπαύεται, ἐντί γε πικρός,
Καί οἱ ἀεὶ δριμεῖα χολὰ ποτὶ ῥινὶ κάθηται.

Theocritus Idyllion, 1.

secured, and who turned out to be an old baboon, to whose music the younger ones were dancing. This odd musician, he adds, was presented by Xylophulus to Alexander, who used to be highly diverted by his performance.

Thus, I think, I have more than

It fits not, swain, it fits not at noon-day
Upon our seven-reeded pipes to play.
We fear great Pan, who, wearied with the chase,
(A testy Godhead) in this secret place
From his fatigue is wonted to repose;
And fretful Bile is ever in his nose.

established the fact that monkeys *congregate and practise* both useful and ornamental arts, and, amongst these, *know the use of fire.*

There remains, then, but one objection to the possible truth of the Dane's story; to wit, the fact of his having been undressed by the questionable people who arrested him.

This appears to me to be so pitiful an objection, that I only think it merits an answer, on the principle, that a

good sportsman makes good every inch of ground, however unworthy of being beat.

DRESSING MONKEYS.

THE following story will show that monkeys *are* equal even to the complicated operations of the toilette.

A girl of about fourteen years of age, the daughter of a skipper of a cod-smack at Harwich, of the name of Largent, with whose wife a female relation of mine formerly lodged, was one morning, upon her way to school, seized by a monkey, who took off her cap, in

order to hunt her head for vermin, slapping her face whenever she, by any motion, interrupted his operations. It is almost unnecessary to remark, that caps were then more complicated things than they are at present. Yet this beast unfastened every part with the greatest care, stowing away the pins in his pouch, probably with the intention of replacing them, had not a passenger brought his work to an abrupt termination.

I knew a monkey, who lived in the family of Mr. G——t, a highly respec-

table wine-merchant, at Winchester, who had as odd a passion for dressing as the other for undressing, which he indulged in my presence. Now to dress is surely more difficult than to undress, whether considered with reference to dressing ourselves or others. I was, when a boy at Winchester college, dining with this Mr. G———t once, when his monkey, who usually came in with the dessert, leapt upon the table, possessed himself of a handful of currants, and began to plaster up his crest with the fruit. We boys (for we were a strong juvenile party) intreated that

he might not be interrupted, and were infinitely delighted with his appearance, he having a natural toupie, such as one used to see in old foreigners, viz. in the late Count Haslang, &c.

If we enjoyed the beginning, we were yet better pleased with the termination of the scene. He next appropriated Mr. G——t's snuff-box, and having pomatumed himself with currants, powdered himself with the snuff. He had not calculated upon all the effects of the titillating powder, and finished our evening's entertainment

by such a burst of sneezing as "eye never witnessed and tongue never told."

This is no single instance of a monkey's taste for the occupations of the toilette.

Stedman, in his very entertaining account of Surinam, and the war carried on there with certain rebel negroes, in which he bore a conspicuous part, tells us, that being placed in command of a flotilla of barges, in an inland part of a river, he was used, at rising, to wash himself, and clean his

teeth upon deck, dipping his sponge and tooth-brush, for this purpose, in the water. He had pursued his practice for a few days, when he perceived, to his surprize, a monkey engaged in the same manœuvre, and, after a little longer period, found that the fashion had been universally adopted, and that hundreds of monkeys every morning lined the shore, who were to be seen washing, or cleaning their teeth with small sticks of willow which they used up and down, or right and left, as the position of the teeth appeared to require.

I am bound, however, in candour to confess, that all monkeys are not actuated by the spirit of *this*, or (as an Italian would say) by that of my *penultimate* monkey.

TOWER MONKEYS.

For I recollect a case in which the utmost disgust was shown by one, at a mode of adorning the person then in fashion, as practised upon himself. I was paying a visit to one of the *Guardian Angels*, (as we of the line facetiously termed them,) who lay in garrison in the tower, and, observing one of the high-toupeed monkeys, whom I was very desirous of seeing powdered, proposed to a hair-dres-

ser's boy, who was gaping at these beasts, *en passant*, to make the experiment. He assured me that he *had* often tried it, and had always found it impracticable. He, however, now achieved it under my management, after having been bribed to make a new attempt, by the promise of a shilling. I engaged the animal's attention by the gift of a Ribstone-pepin, and, while he was busied in devouring it, the boy discharged such a cloud of powder from his silk puff as absolutely made the monkey reel. His rage was now indescribable, and I never recol-

lect to have witnessed such fury except on an occasion somewhat in point; videlicet, on emptying a sack of flower on a party of undertakers, for which act Dr. Wharton flogged me and all the other perpetrators.

Being on the subject of the Tower monkeys, I cannot help citing another anecdote, though unconnected with the immediate argument which I am pursuing.

During the month's duty of my friend, having then few acquaintances

in London, (for the earlier part of my life was principally spent on foreign service,) I went frequently to visit him, and, whenever I did, came earlier than his hour of dinner, that I might spend the intervening period with the monkeys; to and from whose quarter I was allowed to pass, without being questioned.

Going to dine with him, towards the end of a dark December day, and it being already dusk, I heard loud screams in the monkeys' pen, and entering, unperceived, saw a she-

monkey holding a he-monkey by the chain and beating him most unmercifully; while he vociferated with all his strength.

On hearing the approach of the keeper she let go her prey, which escaped to as great a distance as it could, she continuing to chatter at him, and threaten with all possible noise and gesticulation—"What! you cowardly scoundrel!" (exclaimed the keeper to the unfortunate sufferer) "What! you cry out because your wife chatters at you!" He had, however,

just cause. The keeper, indeed, to secure him from the fury of the female, had fastened him, as he believed, out of her reach: but though she could not get at him, she could reach his chain, by which she hauled him up as a fisherman might a salmon, and then disciplined him as I have mentioned.

I know not whether I was right or not, but I believed her subsequent chatter was uttered less in rage, than with the intention of making the keeper believe that he cried out without cause, and so preventing his discovering her trick.

I have told this story the more readily, from having related another in which the male monkey was the aggressor, and I would willingly do justice to both sexes; among monkeys as well as among men.

Ma d' un parlar nell' altro dove son' ito
Si lungi dal cammin che facev' ora?
Non io credo però sì aver smarrito,
Ch' io non lo sappia ritrovare ancora:
Io dicea—— *Ariosto.*

But whither have I straggled from my way,
So wandering from one to the other vein?
Yet think I not to have gone so far astray
But what I can the real road regain.
I was relating—

Rose's Translation.

various instances of monkeys perform-

ing actions no less extraordinary than the supposed apes who stopt the Dane in his journey from the Cape of Good Hope to the northern coast of Africa.

COMMUNITIES OF BEASTS, BIRDS, &c.

THOSE who doubt the particular acts which he describes I have proved to be unreasonable Sceptics; I maintain also, that those who question the possibility of such a monkey state as he describes, betray their ignorance of animal nature; and I will boldly say to them, that not only beasts whose natural habits seem to render them peculiarly dependent on man, but even

the meanest and apparently the most helpless of insects are capable of establishing communities.

No one, I suppose, who sees the dog depending upon his master for meat, drink and home, and only pursuing his game under his instruction, can easily imagine him the citizen of a canine republic, governed by certain laws and supporting himself by his own exertions. Yet this may be seen at Lisbon and Constantinople.

At Constantinople, dogs so entirely

cover the streets that the French expression of *c'est de quoi les rues sont pavées,* may, literally speaking, be applied to them. These live masterless, and under a sort of fœderal government of their own, for they seem to have national and provincial laws. Thus, though they are united for general purposes, if a dog of another street intrudes into that of which he is not a denizen, he is driven out by the simultaneous attack of the autochthones.*

* These beasts, who bark all night "and snore all day in horrid sleep," are a monstrous nui-

This has been witnessed and related by hundreds of Europeans. What I

sance. They are almost as jealous of the intrusion of an European into their haunts as of a stranger of their own species. Hence, sleeping at the hotel at Pera, any one may know the arrival of every Frank who lands at Topanà, and trace his progress through that suburb; for he is received and pursued by a running fire of barks which is poured upon him successively by the inhabitants of every street through which he has to pass.

An unfortunate Italian at Pera, who was known by the characteristic name of Buffo, once very nearly fell a sacrifice to their fury. This man had, in the time of Sultan Selim, (who, as is well known, was passionately fond of every thing European,) levied a considerable tax on

am going to relate rests upon the authority of one alone, the son of an Am-

this partiality of the Turkish emperor. At length, however, Selim grew weary of his tricks and exhibitions, and poor Buffo did not know which way to turn himself. An old associate, however, suggested a new mode of stimulating the Sultan's curiosity. This was to clothe Buffo in an appropriate fur, and offer to exhibit him as a bear who could play *Malbrouk*. The proposal was accepted, and the associate undertook to be the *leader*. The *bostangis* were accordingly bribed, who have the guard of the royal apartment, bear and leader were introduced, and the supposed beast was immediately seated at an open piano-forte. An unexpected difficulty now occurred. "I had forgot," said Buffo, "that I should not have the free use of

bassador to the Porte; long resident at Pera. *Valeat quantum, &c.*

my hands, and I found it almost impossible to finger with claws. Making due allowance however for my hearer being a Turk and myself a bear, I came off with more honour than I expected, and which honour I would have willingly declined. 'I am content with that bear,' cried Selim; 'give his conductor 200 sequins, and lead the beast into my menagerie.'—Figure to yourself my horror at these words! I crawled close to my associate, and imitating, as well as I could, the tones of a bear, growled out '*Oimè, non-ven-dermi,—non-ven-dermi!*' But my companion took no notice of my remonstrance, and a *bostangì* was ordered to carry me off. A look however which he gave me, instructed me in his disposition to favour my escape, and I

He assured me that if the intruding dog made a respectable resistance, a single champion was assigned him to contend against, and, if he proved victorious, he not only received his deni-

had no sooner got down stairs, than I broke from him without opposition, and made for the ferry, which is close to the Seraglio. Here I threw myself into a boat and was in an instant wafted across the water to Topanà. I was no sooner landed than a new danger presented itself; the dogs fell upon me, and, during the long gauntlet I had to run, I am persuaded I should have been torn to pieces by those infuriated brutes, but for a pasteboard cover in which I was encased and to which my fur coat was attached."

zenship, but was installed in the best quarters, to wit, in those nearest to a butcher's shop.

I tell this without warranting it. The former part of the story, *i. e.* that of the dogs forming a self-governed community, has been observed by every traveller, from Busbequius to Mr. Turner.

Nor do dogs only unite under a combination of artificial circumstances. They will do so in a state of nature. The buccaneers report that they form

associations in South America for purposes of chase, and Wood Rogers describes them as hunting under a captain of their own, and, when the quarry is brought down, suspending their feast till he is satisfied.

Rats (however strange this may appear) live under a government of their own.

An intimate friend of mine, who has a rectory in Yorkshire, received a report from his butler, that a quantity of earth had been thrown up in one of

his cellars, and, going to inspect the place, found that a tunnel had been made from one cellar into another. He immediately had recourse to the mode of rat-catching prescribed by act of parliament; pursued Mr. Broad's method, as warranted by our legislature, and took the first night a *fat female* rat, who was, probably, from what afterwards appeared, the favourite of the king.

He removed the body with all the precautions recommended by Mr. Broad; yet the King of the Rats (or the

Syndic, or whatever he was) had ascertained his loss, and, on the morning of the succeeding day, the hole was found filled up, the ground levelled, and not a vestige of the excavation was to be seen.

So much for their works of policy! Now for one of piety!

Another friend of mine, who lives in Regent Street, finds his house much infested by rats, upon whose vested property in sewers, drains, &c. Mr. Nash did not encroach, when he

embellished London with that picturesque range of edifices.

The servant of the gentleman of whom I spoke as living in Regent Street, as he was sitting one evening alone in the kitchen, was alarmed by the entrance of two rats, whom he killed, having intercepted their retreat. This was at the time he was about to go with the carriage for his master, and he accordingly locked the door and went out. On his return the bodies of the rats were gone. He was at first surprized at this; but had forgot to

wonder, when a grievous stink induced him to have the kitchen-floor removed: when, lo and behold! beneath the flooring, were the two rats laid out for burial.

Bees have for centuries been known to live in a well regulated community, and Mr. Huber has lately discovered, that ants have not only the order, and orders of bees, have not only privileged and working emmets, but have even arrived at what in man is deemed the second stage of refinement; to wit, what is termed the *pastoral state*. For

it seems, that they keep herds of *Aphides* as milch cows, for the possession of which they wage long and bloody wars.

Nay, another Swiss gentleman has something of a similar discovery with respect to hornets, who, he found, regulated their operations by just motives of policy, and had adopted Adam Smith's principles respecting the division of labour.

To those who do not know to what a degree of perfection our organs may

be disciplined by practice, the powers exercised by this man over his swarm of hornets might appear impossible. Being provided with very excellent spectacles, he seized them successively by the wings, and painted the number of each upon his gorget.

He now set himself to watch and register their operations, and the result of his labours proved the extraordinary fact which I have related. For if Number-one-hornet came home from a foraging party on *Monday*, with a grasshopper's leg, he was sure to re-

turn with the same prey on *Tuesday; et sic de cæteris.*

Rooks are proverbial for their polity, and those must give crows credit for the same talent who have witnessed the proceedings of a crow-court.

These, in some respects, seem to resemble the sittings of the secret tribunal as they are represented to have been ordered in Germany, being usually held in wild, unfrequented places, and on foggy Sundays.

MONKEY-COURT.

A SUBALTERN of the 25th Regiment was fortunate enough to be a spectator of the holding of a *monkey*-court, which seemed to be conducted much upon the same principles. Lord Heathfield, then General Elliot, had ordered a very small advanced post to be established on a part of the rock hitherto undisturbed by military operations; and the officer commanding it,

had received directions to conceal his little party with the greatest care.

The post was taken possession of at night, and the men, ambushed in the hollow of an overhanging crag, were the more easily hidden, in that a *Sirocco* had just risen, driving wreaths of mist before it, as thick as those which issue from the mouths of a battery.

While they were thus lying under cover, a party of monkeys was seen advancing with an old gray-headed

baboon, carefully guarded in the centre. They arrived, halted, and detached their prisoner to a small distance; where he remained between two monkeys, who had the charge of him. The rest formed a sort of court, before which an advocate evidently accused the prisoner of some offence, he weeping, screaming, and frequently interrupting the attorney-general. Indeed, the proceedings seem to have been altogether irregular; for the officer represented judges, advocate and prisoner, as all chattering together.

At length, however, an old monkey,

who, the soldiers insisted, was the Chief Justice of the woods, screamed louder than the rest, and the prisoner was instantly hurried off and precipitated over a projecting rock.

Our people were much scandalized at this proceeding, being convinced that the old baboon was too helpless to have deserved his punishment, and that he was sacrificed, under some false accusation, to prevent his being burthensome to his parish!

I am delighted to have got back to

my monkeys, though I have, indeed, never departed from my subject.

My first object was to prove, that monkeys were capable of *doing*, and *had done*, all that the Dane reported of *his*; secondly, that monkeys were capable of forming, as he supposed, a government of their own; inasmuch as Dogs, Rats, Rooks, Bees and Ants, evidently do so.

MONKEYS OF THE IVORY COAST.

ONE more story, and I have done. It will serve well to wind up with; more especially as (if we believe the inferences which may be drawn from it) it entirely oversets the theory of Locke, as to beasts being unable to compare and compound,* and shows,

* Locke says, that a dog will *not distinguish* between two pieces of meat of different sizes,

that monkeys are more fitted to form a community, than any other race of animals, dogs, rats, rooks, ants, or any

and *ergo*, that he cannot compare. The assertion is correct, but the inference is not. He can distinguish *boiled* from *roast*, though not *great* from *small*. Locke's error arises (as many of his errors do) from supposing analogies which do not exist. Because *we* determine things best by sight, he imagines that dogs do so too: but scent is the most perfect sense in a dog, and it is by this that he compares and decides.

A German has made a tune of colours; could he make an arithmetic of smells? One scheme seems as rational as the other; and, if he could, who knows but what we might teach dogs their multiplication table! In such an age as this nothing seems impossible.

other description of beast, whatsoever; and appear to be fitted for the most refined purposes of national policy, and able to exercise manufactures and commerce.

COMMERCIAL MONKEYS.

In a voyage to the Ivory Coast, published in Bynkerskluyt's Collection of Dutch Voyages, vol. ii. folio 76, is *the following story*, which I translate.

"Walking (says Captain Sleinkenkopfher) along the banks of the West River, I often saw a monkey with something like a piece of red-stained ivory suspended about his neck.

"In the hope of taking this creature

and ascertaining the fact, I one day provided myself with two pair of jack boots, one pair of them lined with bird-lime,* and walked towards his accus-

There is nothing new under the sun: Harris, in the chapter which has been quoted, vol. i. p. 472, relates as follows. "When their numbers made them excessively troublesome, the Indians (as Strabo and Diodorus Siculus inform us) turned this imitating faculty upon them, to their own destruction: for coming to their haunts, with basons full of water, or of honey, they washed their faces, in the sight of these animals, and then, substituting pots of thin glue, instead of the water or honey, retired out of sight. The monkeys, as soon as they were gone, came down and washed their faces likewise, and, sticking their eyes together, became blind

tomed haunt. I soon saw the animal; but, making no show of having observed him, put on one of the two pairs, leaving the bird-limed pair upon the ground, and retiring to some distance within a neighbouring wood.

"That followed which I had been taught to expect. The animal drew on the boots as he had seen me do,

and were easily taken. *In other places they brought boots into the woods, and, putting them on and off, left them well lined with glue, or a sort of bird-lime; so that when the monkeys put them on, they stuck fast and hindered their escape, &c. &c. &c.*"

and, being incumbered by them, was taken with little difficulty.

"He was excessively annoyed at being made prisoner, but infinitely more so on being despoiled of his ivory ornament, which turned out to be what I imagined. I however soothed him as well as I could; I carried him aboard, relieved him from his boots and his bird-lime, hung a string of party-coloured beads about his neck, and sent him away with a net full of oranges.

"My surprize was extreme, on returning to my accustomed walk, at the usual hour, the following day, to meet the same monkey, who approached me in the most friendly manner, and offered me two pieces of ivory similar to that which I had taken from him the day before. I thought that I understood him, took him by the paw, and conducted him down to the beach, where my boat was waiting for me.

"This he entered very readily, was rowed alongside the ship, and sprang up her side with infinite agility. He

now seemed much more at home than on his former visit, ate some gingerbread nuts, drank some gin, which was given him, with infinite satisfaction, and then flew all over the rigging, before we were aware of his intention.

" On his descent, having given him two strings of beads and two nets of oranges, I again dismissed him, and have no doubt that we should have established a singular traffic with these creatures, had not a tifoon sprung up that night from the shore, and forced us so far to sea, that a return to the

coast, at that period of the year, became absolutely impracticable."

As the author must conclude, at some time or other, he finishes his collection with this anecdote of the Ivory-Coast monkey, and

Prosequitur dictis, PORTAQUE EMISIT EBURNEA.

——————— pursuing thus his lore,
Ushers the listener through the IVORY DOOR.

THE END.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 06 February, 2016